Mahatobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara, Udupi, Karnataka

Ref: udupipages.in

Mahathobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara

By**Prakash Kotian**

November 11, 2024

Udyavara (Udayapura), about 3 km away from Udupi (Rajathapeetha) was a historical town ruled by Alupa Kings. The eighth century Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple here, which is facing towards east, has a square-shaped pond in front of the main entrance, covered by steps in all four sides. The flagstaff, Mukhamantapa (portico), Pradhana Balipeetha (chief sacrificial altar), Theerthamantapa and Chaturasra Garbhagudi (sanctum sanctorum) are the best visible evidences to prove that this Temple belongs to eighth century. Since it was renovated a number of times it is not easy to identify this Temple as one of the oldest Temples of the district.

The idol of Lord Vinayaka, which has just two arms and simple carvings, is in a sitting posture. Devotees offer a unique seva for the deity called ‘Doni Panchakajjaya’ on Margashira Shuddha Chowthi every year. Residents of Nidambur Magane (consisting of

eight villages) offer Navadhanya Panchakajjaya Seva once in a year. The tradition of offering Apoopa (Appam) in Mithuna Masa is also continued without fail.

The annual festival is celebrated for 12 days starting from the first day of Kumbha Masa. Maha Rathothsava takes place on the eighth day, followed by Avabhrutha Snana (the bath at the conclusion of a religious sacrifice) on the next day, where devotees carry the Bali Murthy (idol used in festive procession) on the chariot to Kadekar pond for offering a holy bath to the idol. 'Kola' for Kalkuda and Varthe (Parivara Daivas) takes place on the last two days.

We can also find the vestiges of Sri Mahishamardini shrine. Now the idol is preserved at Govinda Pai Research Centre, Udupi. The Siddharasa Mahalingeshwara Temple is also under the threat of being collapsed.

Annual Celebrations and Festivals at Mahathobhara Shri Siddhivinayaka Temple in Udyavara:

The Mahathobhara Shri Siddhivinayaka Temple in Udyavara, being one of the most prominent temples dedicated to Lord Ganesha in the Udupi region, celebrates its festivals with great fervour and devotion.

1. **Ganesha Chaturthi (Vinayaka Chaturthi)**
   This is the most significant annual festival, celebrating the birth of Lord Ganesha.

Significance: The temple witnesses huge crowds, with special, elaborate rituals performed throughout the day, including various Homams (fire rituals) and cultural programmes.
Period: Usually falls in the Hindu month of Bhadrapada (August or September).

2. **Sankashtahara Chaturthi (Sankashti)**
   This is a monthly observance, particularly important at a Ganesha temple.

Significance: Devotees observe a fast and offer prayers in the evening upon sighting the moon. Special poojas are performed every month on this auspicious day, which is dedicated to overcoming obstacles (sankashta).

3. **Annual Jathra (Temple Festival)**
   A specific annual festival (Jathra or Utsava) is held, which typically includes:

Rathotsava (Chariot Festival): The processional idol of the deity is taken out in a beautifully decorated chariot.
Special Rituals: Various ancient and traditional rituals are performed over several days, drawing devotees from the entire coastal region.

4. **Other Auspicious Days**
   Besides the main festivals, special rituals and increased footfall are observed every Tuesday and Friday, which are considered particularly auspicious for worshipping Lord Ganesha.

Seva Offerings and Rituals at Shri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara

Devotees can seek the blessings of Lord Siddhivinayaka by offering various Sevas. The term 'Siddhi' in the deity's name refers to the belief that the Lord grants wishes, success, and perfection to his sincere devotees.
Ganahoma: A fire ritual dedicated to Lord Ganesha to remove obstacles (vighnas) and ensure success in new ventures.

Sahasra Narikela Ganayaga: A highly potent fire ritual involving the offering of 1008 coconuts (Sahasra Narikela) to the Lord.
Laksha Doorvarchane: Offering of Doorva (a special kind of grass beloved by Ganesha) for prosperity, health, and relief from ill effects.
Sindhoorarchane: An offering of Sindhoora (vermilion) to the deity, signifying energy and devotion.
Ashtadravyathmaka Ganahavana: A ritual where eight specific ingredients (ashta dravyas) are offered in the fire.
Thrikala Pooja: The performance of ritual worship at three times of the day (morning, noon, and evening).
Annadana Seva: Donation towards the temple's provision of free meals to the visiting devotees.

How to Reach Shri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara

The temple is located in Udyavara village near Udupi, which is a historically significant town near Udupi.
Nearest City: Udupi
Temple Location: The temple is situated in Udyavara, off the Udupi-Mangaluru Highway.
By Road: From Udupi: The temple is located approximately 4 to 5 km south of the Udupi city centre and the Udupi Bus Stand.

From Bangalore to Shri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara is 400 Kms distance. KSRTC and Private busses are available to U.dupi or Udyavara.
Local Transport: Auto-rickshaws and local city buses are easily available from Udupi city to reach Udyavara. The temple is well-known locally, making directions straightforward.

From Mangaluru: It is on the main coastal route (NH 66) between Mangaluru and Udupi.
By Rail: Nearest Railway Station: Udupi Railway Station (UD). From the station, you can hire a prepaid auto-rickshaw or taxi to the temple.
By Air: Nearest Airport: Mangaluru International Airport (IXE), which is approximately 60 km away. Taxis and bus services are available from the airport to Udupi/Udyavara.

Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara
Udyavara, Udupi – 574118
Karnataka, India
Phone: +91 0820 252 6418

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Ref: Google Gemini

Mahathobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara

Info is given under following headings:

Location, how to get there, speciality of this temple, history and legends, architecture, main deity and subdeities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, special poojas and their charges, festivals celebrated, facilities available for devotees such as accommodation, do's and don'ts, nearby temples, nearby hotels, nearby tourist spots, donation info with contact phone number, any other info...etc

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Location

Mahathobhaara ShriSiddhiVinayaka Devasthaana Udyaavara is located in the heart of Udyavara village, which sits approximately 4 to 5 kilometers south of the Udupi city center in the coastal district of Udupi, Karnataka, India. The temple is conveniently situated just off the national highway linking Udupi and Mangaluru.

How to Get There

- **By Road:** It is highly accessible from Udupi. Local city buses and auto-rickshaws frequently ply between the Udupi Bus Stand and Udyavara. Long-distance private and KSRTC buses running from Bangalore or Mangaluru pass directly through the highway nearby.
- **By Rail:** The nearest railway station is the Udupi Railway Station (UD), which is around 7-8 kilometers away. Taxis and prepaid auto-rickshaws are readily available outside the station.
- **By Air:** The closest airport is Mangaluru International Airport (IXE), located roughly 60 kilometers south of the temple. You can hire a direct cab or take an airport bus to Udupi.

Speciality of this Temple

A notable feature of this ancient shrine is the nature of its principal idol and traditional offerings. Unlike many standard Ganesha images, the stone idol here features simple, minimalist carvings depicting Lord Ganesha with just two arms in a sitting posture. Reviewers and local records note that a unique offering called *Doni Panchakajjaya* is performed traditionally by the local community.

History and Legends

Historically known as *Udayapura*, Udyavara served as a major capital for the Alupa Dynasty, who ruled over Tulu Nadu from around the 5th to the 14th century CE. Back then, it flourished as a wealthy port town engaging in maritime trade. According to local historical

accounts, the Ganesha temple is highly ancient, dating back to at least the 8th century, making it one of the oldest structural foundations still standing continuously in the area.

Architecture

The structural design features elements characteristic of early 8th-century Tulu coastal temple architecture, though multiple phases of restoration have altered sections over the centuries. Significant original architectural attributes include an east-facing orientation, a square-shaped holy pond (*Kalyani*) layered with steps on all four sides situated right in front of the main gateway, a traditional flagstaff (*Dhwajastambha*), a *Mukhamantapa* (entrance portico), a *Pradhana Balipeetha* (sac sacrificial altar), a *Theerthamantapa*, and a square-shaped sanctum sanctorum (*Chaturasra Garbhagudi*).

Main Deity and Subdeities

- **Main Deity:** Lord Vinayaka (Siddhi Vinayaka), carved out of stone in a seating stance with two arms.
- **Subdeities:** A separate shrine on the southern side of the premises is dedicated to a divine local spirit protector known as *Varte*.

Daily Rituals, Poojas, and Charges

The temple follows a structured schedule of daily rituals including morning, noon, and evening offerings (*Thrikala Pooja*). Standard devotional sevas include *Ashtadravyathmaka Ganahavana* (a fire ritual using eight specific sacred items) and regular *Archana* offerings. *Note: Official administrative fee structures and exact charges are managed dynamically at the temple booking counters and are subject to change.*

Special Poojas and Charges

- **Sankashtahara Chaturthi:** Performed monthly on the auspicious day dedicated to removing obstacles. Special evening poojas and fast-breaking rituals are held here.
- **Laksha Doorvarchane:** An extensive offering involving thousands of blades of Doorva grass, which is believed to bring prosperity and overall well-being.
- **Sindhoorarchane:** Vermilion offering dedicated directly to the deity.
- **Doni Panchakajjaya & Navadhanya Panchakajjaya:** Celebrated historically on Margashira Shuddha Chowthi, where specific ancient agricultural offerings are made collectively by the surrounding villages.

Festivals Celebrated

- **Ganesha Chaturthi (Chowthi):** The biggest festival celebrated with grand cultural programs, grand decorations, and communal feasts.
- **Annual Jathra (Maha Rathothsava):** The yearly temple car festival happens with incredible fervor. On the eighth day, the grand chariot festival takes place, followed by the *Avabhrutha Snana* on the next day, where the processional idol (*Bali Murthy*) is carried ceremoniously to the Kadekar pond for a holy dip.

Facilities Available for Devotees

The temple offers fundamental facilities for visiting pilgrims, including a clean surrounding courtyard and an administrative setup to organize sevas. Free mass meals (*Annadana*) are typically provided to visiting devotees during major festival periods and designated days. For large-scale accommodation or private stay lodges, most travelers utilize the extensive hotel setups located a few minutes away in Udupi city center.

Do's and Don'ts

- **Dress Code:** Devotees are expected to dress modestly in traditional Indian attire. Men are usually required to remove their shirts and vests before entering the core sanctum sanctorum.
- **Photography:** Photography inside the main inner sanctum (*Garbhagudi*) is strictly prohibited.
- **Conduct:** Maintain absolute silence near the prayer halls and adhere to the queue system during festival rush hours.

Nearby Temples

- Shri Shambhu Shaileshwara Shiva Temple & Shri Prasanna Someshwara Temple Shambhukallu , Udyavara – An incredibly ancient 7th-century twin Shiva shrine located less than a kilometer away on a small granite hillock.
- **Veerabhadra-Durga Parameshwari Temple** – A 9th-century complex near the foot of the Shambhu Kallu hill, featuring historical stucco idols of the Sapta Matrikas.
- **Mangodu Subrahmanya Temple & Brahma Lingeshwar Temple** – Other historically significant shrines located around the Udyavara-Kuthpadi region.

Nearby Hotels and Accommodations

Because Udupi is an established tourist hub located only 4 kilometers away, visitors will find plenty of accommodation options nearby:

- **Hotel Ammana Attil** (Approx 3 km away)
- **Mavalli Tiffin Room / MTR Udupi** (Approx 3 km away)
- **Pai Tiffins** (Near Krishna Mutt region)

Nearby Tourist Spots

- **Udyavara Beach & Pithrodi Beach:** Quiet coastal stretches where the Papanashini River converges close to the Arabian Sea.
- **Malpe Beach & St. Mary's Island:** Located roughly 10 kilometers away, famous for volcanic rock formations and watersports.
- **Udupi Sri Krishna Matha:** The globally renowned 13th-century Krishna temple complex located in Udupi city.

Donation Info and Contact Numbers

Devotees wishing to contribute to the temple's maintenance, cultural celebrations, or *Annadana Seva* (free food distribution) can do so directly via the official administrative counters inside the temple premises. Official receipts are strictly provided for all contributions.

- **General Inquiry / Listing Reference Contact:** +91 93437 43981 / +91 87220 12581 (Please verify active working timings directly with the temple management office upon arrival).

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Ref: GrokAI

Mahatobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara, Udupi, Karnataka

****Location****:

Mahatobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple (also called Mahathobhara Shri Siddhi Vinayaka Temple) is located in Udyavara (Udayapura), Udupi district, Karnataka, India, PIN 574118. It is about 3-5 km south of Udupi city centre, near the Udupi-Mangaluru Highway (NH 66).

****How to get there****:

- **By Road**: Easily accessible from Udupi (4-5 km). Frequent local buses, auto-rickshaws, or taxis from Udupi bus stand or city. It lies off the main coastal highway.
- **By Rail**: Nearest station is Udupi Railway Station (UD). Take a prepaid auto/taxi from there.
- **By Air**: Mangaluru International Airport (IXE) ~60 km away; taxis or buses available to Udupi/Udyavara.

****Speciality of this temple****:

This is an ancient Ganesha temple known for its historical significance as one of the prominent Siddhi Vinayaka temples in the coastal region. Devotees believe Lord Siddhivinayaka grants wishes, success (siddhi), and removes obstacles. Unique offerings include ‘Doni Panchakajjaya’ seva (a special sweet offering) on Margashira Shuddha Chowthi, Navadhanya Panchakajjaya by residents of Nidambur Magane, and Apoopa (Appam) in Mithuna Masa. It features traditional elements like a square pond (Theertham) in front and is associated with Alupa-era heritage.

****History and legends****:

The temple dates to the 8th century (Alupa period) and was a key site in the historical town of Udyavara/Udayapura, once a capital and bustling port under the Alupa kings. It has undergone multiple renovations, preserving core 8th-century features like the flagstaff, Mukhamantapa, Balipeetha, Theerthamantapa, and square Garbhagudi. Archaeological context includes pre-historic finds and its role in the region's political/commercial history. Legends tie into broader regional Puranic traditions (e.g., Parashurama associations in some accounts), though specific detailed legends for this temple emphasize its antiquity and Ganesha worship continuity.

****Architecture****:

East-facing temple with classical early elements: square-shaped pond with steps on all sides in front, flagstaff (Dhwaja Stambha), Mukhamantapa (portico), Pradhana Balipeetha, Theerthamantapa, and Chaturasra (square) Garbhagudi (sanctum). Renovations have modernized parts while retaining historical character. Nearby vestiges of other shrines (e.g., Mahishamardini) exist.

****Main deity and subdeities****:

The main deity is Lord Siddhivinayaka (Ganesha/Vinayaka) in a simple two-armed sitting posture, carved simply. **Sub-shrines** or associated deities include references to Parivara Daivas like Kalkuda and Varthe (in festivals), and historical links to nearby Mahishamardini and Siddharasa Mahalingeshwara.

****Daily rituals and poojas and their charges****:

Temple timings are generally around 6 AM–12 Noon and 3 PM–6 PM (confirm locally as they may vary). Daily poojas include standard Ganesha worship; specific sevas like Ashtadravyathmaka Ganahavana, Thrikala Pooja, Ganahoma, etc., are offered. Exact current charges for daily sevas are best confirmed directly (common ones like coconut breaking, basic archana are nominal/low-cost). Devotees offer Doorvarchane, Sindhoorarchane, etc.

****Special poojas and their charges****:

Special offerings include Ganahoma, Sahasra Narikela Ganayaga (1008 coconuts), Laksha Doorvarchane, Ashtadravyathmaka Ganahavana, Thrikala Pooja, and Annadana Seva. Unique annual sevas like Doni Panchakajjaya. Charges vary; contact the temple for current rates (typically ranging from nominal for basic to higher for elaborate homas).

****Festivals celebrated****:

- Annual 12-day Jathra/Utsava starting from the first day of Kumbha Masa (with Maha Rathothsava on the 8th day and Avabhrutha Snana at Kadekar pond).
- Ganesha Chaturthi (Vinayaka Chaturthi) with special rituals and crowds.
- Monthly Sankashtahara Chaturthi.

- **Other auspicious days**: Tuesdays and Fridays see increased activity. Additional celebrations include Makara Sankranthi, Ratha Sapthami, etc.

****Facilities available for devotees such as accommodation****:

Limited on-site details; Udyavara/Udupi has various options. Devotees often use Udupi hotels or dharmashalas. Annadana (free meals) seva is mentioned. Contact temple for any attached facilities.

****Do's and don'ts****:

Standard temple etiquette applies—maintain silence and decorum, remove footwear, dress modestly, avoid non-vegetarian items/smoking/alcohol nearby, follow priest instructions for sevas, and respect traditions. Photography rules may apply inside sanctum.

****Nearby temples****:
Sri Rasabavi Mahalingeshwara Temple (very close), Brahmalingeshwara Temple, Mangodu Subrahmanya Temple, other Udyavara temples (Shambhu Shaileshwara, Veerabhadra-Durga complex on Shambhu Kallu hillock), and major Udupi sites like Sri Krishna Temple.

****Nearby hotels****:

Plenty in Udupi (3-5 km away), including options like The Ocean Pearl, budget lodges, and guesthouses. Udyavara itself has some local stays.
****Nearby tourist spots****:

Udupi Sri Krishna Temple and surroundings, Malpe Beach, St. Mary’s Island, Kapu Beach/Lighthouse, Maravanthe Beach, and other coastal spots. Historical sites in Udyavara like the river and hillock temples.

****Donation info with contact phone number****:

Donations support temple maintenance, Annadana, etc. Contact: +91 0820 252 6418 or numbers like 093437 43981 / 94494 77867 (Veeresh Aiyya or Uddan Aiyya—verify current). Temple receives significant donations annually.

****Any other info****:

The temple preserves historical idols in nearby museums (e.g., Govinda Pai Centre). It reflects the rich Tulunadu and Alupa heritage. Always confirm the latest timings, charges, and festival dates directly with the temple, as they can change. Devotees visit for obstacle removal and success in endeavors.

For the most accurate/up-to-date details, visit or call the temple.

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Ref: ClaudeAI

Mahatobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara, Udupi, Karnataka

Location

The temple is at Udyavara village, about 3 km south of Udupi town on the Udupi–Mangaluru highway (NH 66), Karnataka. Udyavara is historically known as Udayapura, an ancient port town on the Papanashini/Udyavara river.

How to get there

Nearest railway station: Udupi Railway Station (~3-4 km)
Nearest airport: Mangaluru International Airport (~40-45 km)
By road: Local buses, autos, and taxis ply frequently between Udupi city and Udyavara on NH 66; it's a short, easy drive/auto ride from Udupi's Krishna Math area.

Speciality of this temple

It is famous for its Maha Rathothsava (chariot festival) celebrated for 12 days starting from the first day of the Kannada month Kumbha, and for a unique seva called Doni Panchakajjaya offered on Margashira Shuddha Chaturthi. (Vetoba Temple) Devotees from Nidambur Magane (a group of eight villages) also offer a Navadhanya Panchakajjaya Seva once a year. (Blogger)

History and legends

Udyavara, originally called Udayapura, rose to prominence with the Alupa dynasty, which ruled the coastal region from roughly the 5th to 14th century CE, with Udyavara as one of their three major political centers alongside Mangaluru and Barkur. (Chalo India) Archaeological digs from the 1960s found pre-historic artefacts here, and by the 3rd-4th century CE the town was a bustling port with trade links reaching the Mediterranean. (Chalo India)

The temple itself is dated to the 8th century, though it has been renovated many times, making its true antiquity hard to spot at first glance. (Blogger) (Some sources place it in the 18th century, likely referring to a major renovation phase rather than the original founding.) During renovation work, several ancient idols were recovered and are now preserved at the Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Research Centre/Museum in MGM College, Udupi (Chalo India) — including vestiges of a Sri Mahishamardini shrine that once stood here. (Blogger)

Architecture

Key surviving elements pointing to its ancient origin include the flagstaff (Dhwajastambha), Mukhamantapa (entrance portico), Pradhana Balipeetha (main sacrificial altar),

Theerthamantapa, and a square Chaturasra Garbhagudi (sanctum sanctorum). (Blogger) A square-shaped stepped pond sits in front of the temple, and the shrine faces east. (Vetoba Temple) The main idol of Lord Vinayaka is two-armed with simple, unadorned carving, shown in a seated posture (Blogger) — a relatively rare, older iconographic style compared to the more common four-armed Ganesha images.

Main deity and sub-deities

Main deity: Lord Ganesha (Vinayaka), worshipped here as Siddhivinayaka.
Traces of a Mahishamardini (Durga) shrine once existed on the premises (idol now in the Govinda Pai museum). **Other sub-shrines** may exist within the temple complex (typical of Tulunad temples — often including Naga/serpent deities or a Kshetrapala), but I could not confirm a verified current list online.

Daily rituals, special poojas, festivals — charges

I could not find published details on daily pooja timings, individual seva names, or their fees for this specific Udyavara temple.
Small heritage temples like this are usually managed by a local committee rather than a large trust with a website, so this information typically isn't online. What's confirmed:

- Annual Maha Rathothsava — 12-day car festival starting on the first day of the month of Kumbha (roughly Feb–March).
- Doni Panchakajjaya seva — offered annually on Margashira Shuddha Chaturthi (Nov–Dec).
- Navadhanya Panchakajjaya seva — offered once a year by the Nidambur Magane villages.

Facilities, donation info, contact number

No official website, dedicated donation portal, or public phone number for this temple turned up in search. For accurate, current information on:

- Daily darshan/pooja timings and charges
- Accommodation for devotees
- Donation account details and contact number
- Do's and don'ts specific to the temple

...I'd suggest contacting the Udupi District Muzrai/temple administration office, the local temple committee (ask locally in Udyavara, as it's a well-known village landmark), or checking business directories like Justdial, which lists the temple (rated 4.7/5) and may have an updated phone number on their live listing.

Nearby temples

- Yellur Shri Vishweshwara Temple (aka Mahathobhara Shri Vishweshwara) — over 1,000-year-old Shiva temple, with sub-shrines for Annapoorneshwari and Vinayaka.

- Shambhu Shaileshwara and Prasanna Someshwara temples — twin Shiva shrines on the Shambhu Kallu hillock overlooking Udyavara.
- Brahmalingeshwara Temple and Mangodu Subrahmanya Temple — other historically significant temples in Udyavara.
- Udupi Sri Krishna Matha — the region's most famous temple, just 3 km away.

Nearby tourist spots

- Malpe Beach — a popular beach and fishing harbor near Udupi.
- St. Mary's Island — accessible by boat from Malpe.
- Manipal — university town with lakes, museums, and End Point viewpoint, a short drive away.
- Kaup Beach and lighthouse, a bit further south.

Nearby hotels

Udupi town (3-4 km away) has numerous options across budgets — from simple lodges near the Krishna Matha to mid-range and business hotels along the NH 66 corridor and in Manipal. I don't have a verified, current list of specific properties to recommend without searching separately — happy to pull that up if useful.

A note on a common mix-up: There's a separate, larger temple also called "Mahathobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple" at Uppoor (near Kallianpur, Udupi), which has its own website, online donation system, and a well-documented Ganapati-over-Shivalinga idol tradition. That is a different temple from this one in Udyavara — worth keeping in mind if you come across information online, since the names are easily confused.

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Ref: perplexityAI

Mahatobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara, Udupi, Karnataka

Location and how to get there

Location: Mahatobhara (Mahathobhara) Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Kundoor / Malpe-Korangrapady Road, Udyavara, Udupi — PIN 574118.

How to get there: Udyavara is about 3–4 km south of central Udupi on the NH66/Mangaluru road; from Udupi take local buses, autorickshaws or a taxi to Udyavara town then follow local roads to the temple area (Malpe/Korangrapady road). Nearest major rail/head: Udupi Railway Station; nearest airport: Mangalore (about 55–65 km).

Speciality of this temple

The temple is known locally as a powerful/“Mahatobhara” Siddhi Vinayaka shrine (name implies great potency) and is one of the historic Ganapati temples in Udyavara town, drawing devotees for traditional sevas and yearly jatra.

History and legends

Age and dynasty: The shrine is traditionally dated to the early-medieval / Alupa period (references note 8th century origins) and Udyavara itself was an important Alupa-era town (Udayapura).

Archaeological finds: During renovations several ancient idols and fragments were recovered and many antiquities were moved to the Govinda Pai Research Centre / Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Museum (MGM College, Udupi).

Local legends: Local belief attributes strong siddhi (success/power) to the deity; some accounts mention old practices of concealing the vigraha in water bodies in times of trouble and later retrieval during renovation.

Architecture

Layout: The temple faces east and historically had a chatushra (square) garbhagriha (sanctum), a mukha mantapa (portico), dhwaja stambha (flagstaff), balipeetha, and a stepped square pond (tanks with steps on four sides) in front — typical features of early medieval coastal Karnataka shrines.

Current condition: The structure has undergone renovations over centuries, so some original stonework and smaller shrines were recovered and relocated; the visible complex today reflects later restorations layered on older foundations.

Main deity and subdeities

Main deity: Lord Siddhi Vinayaka (Ganesha) — idol traditionally shown seated, two-armed, simple carved form (antique style).

Subdeities and associated shrines: Historically the complex included shrines/vestiges for Mahishamardini (Durga) and other local deities; nearby in Udyavara there are also Brahmalingeshwara and Siddharasa Mahalingeshwara temples of note. Some festival parivara (village deities or Varthe/Kalkuda) are worshipped during jatre.

Daily rituals and poojas (and charges

Public information on exact daily puja schedule and fixed charges is not published online in a detailed official schedule; typical coastal Ganesha temples perform morning abhisheka/naivedya, mangala arti, noon and evening aartis with routine priestly seva. For specific timed sevas and current charges you should contact the temple office/management directly (contact details below).

Special poojas and charges

Common special sevas in region: annual offerings mentioned locally include Doni Panchakajjaya (on Margashira Shuddha Chavithi), Navadhanya Panchakajjaya by Nidambur Magane, Apoopa/Appam offerings in Mithuna masa and the temple's 12-day annual jatre with Rathotsava and Avabrutha Snana; detailed puja tariffs are not posted publicly and vary by seva — please call the temple for the latest rates and booking.

Festivals celebrated

Annual jatre (temple festival) lasting about 12 days starting Kumbha masa, Maha Rathotsava on eighth day, Avabhrutha Snana and concluding Kola performances / parivara deity events; Margashira Shuddha Chavithi (Vinayaka day) and other Ganesh-related observances are celebrated. Local traditions such as Appam offerings and village-specific sevas occur seasonally.

Facilities available for devotees

Access: Wheelchair accessible entrance/exit is noted by local listings.
Accommodation: The temple itself does not appear to run a large dharmashala with online listing; for overnight stays devotees commonly use lodgings in Udupi town (guesthouses, lodges, and hotels) or private lodges in Udyavara—see nearby hotels below. For confirmed on-site or near-site rooms call the temple contact.

Other facilities: Basic amenities (steps, tank, pradakshina paths) and local priest services; festival arrangements (chariots, mela spaces) during jatre.

Do's and don'ts (local temple etiquette)

Do: Dress modestly, remove footwear before entering the sanctum precincts, follow priest instructions for sevas, give offerings in the designated counters, and respect queue and festival processions. (Standard temple etiquette for Karnataka shrines.)

Don't: Do not take photographs inside the garbhagriha if not permitted, do not smoke or consume alcohol inside temple precincts, and avoid loud behavior during aarti/puja. (Local authorities may enforce rules during festivals.)

Nearby temples and religious sites

Brahmalingeshwara Temple (Udyavara), Siddharasa Mahalingeshwara and Mangodu Subrahmanya — these are historically significant temples in Udyavara. The broader Udupi area includes Sri Krishna Matha (Udupi Sri Krishna Temple), Anantheshwara Temple and other coastal shrines.

Nearby hotels and stay

Udupi town (3–5 km) offers a wide range of hotels, lodges and guesthouses suitable for pilgrims (budget lodges, mid-range hotels near Udupi bus stand and Krishna Matha). For short visits consider booking in Udupi; specific Udyavara guesthouses can be located by local directories. (Local listings show temple address and nearby accommodation options.)

Nearby tourist spots

Papanashini River and the old Udyavara fortified town area, Malpe Beach (nearby), St. Mary's Islands (from Malpe), and Udupi Sri Krishna Temple — popular attractions within short driving distance for visitors combining temple visits with coastal sightseeing.

Donation info and contact phone number

Public listing / contact: Several local listings and videos list a temple contact number as 0820 252 6418 — please call this number for donations, booking special pujas, accommodation queries and up-to-date charges.

Donation practice: Donations can normally be given cash at donation counters or offered during sevas; for larger donations or corpus contributions the temple management/committee will provide official receipts — confirm procedures when you call.

Any other useful info

Antiquities relocated: Several recovered idols and antique fragments found during renovation are now preserved at the Govinda Pai Research Centre / Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Museum (MGM College, Udupi), which may interest devotees and researchers.

Media: There are short video features and local social-media posts about the temple (useful for seeing recent photographs and festivals); example YouTube features include address and footage from devotees.

Practical suggestion for your content (ebook / presentation)

Include historic photos or the museum items (with permission), map showing Udupi→Udyavara→temple route, festival calendar (Kumbha masa jatre dates vary annually), and the temple contact for readers to verify puja rates—this will make the material practical and trustworthy.

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Note:

Available sources show the temple's typical daily opening hours and suggested puja times but do not publish a formal, itemized list of all puja charges; for exact, current seva (special puja) fees the **temple office must be contacted — phone +91 820 252 6418.**

Daily puja / darshan timings (typical)

Morning opening / darshan: about 6:00 AM to 12:30 PM (morning darshan and pujas).
Evening darshan / aarti: about 4:30 PM (or 5:00 PM) to 7:30 PM (evening aarti and sandhya shringar).

Common summary used by devotees: 6:00 AM–12:30 PM and 4:30/5:00 PM–7:30 PM (closed mid-day).

Notes about timings

Timings cited above come from local listings and devotees' posts; festival days, special occasions (jatre/Rathotsava) and Tuesdays or Ekadashi-type days may have extended or altered schedules.

For fixed temple-run sevas (abhisheka, special archanas, homa, etc.) exact time slots may be assigned by the temple priest/office and can change seasonally.

Puja / seva charges

No authoritative public tariff sheet for daily or special pujas was found online for this temple; local directories and videos do not list itemized charges.

Typical practice: small routine offerings (prasadam/naivedya, simple archana) at village/coastal temples are either free or accept modest dakshina (donation), while special sevas (abhisheka, sahasranama, homa, satya-narayana, dedicated annadanam) usually have fixed fees set by the committee. Exact rates vary and must be confirmed with the temple office.

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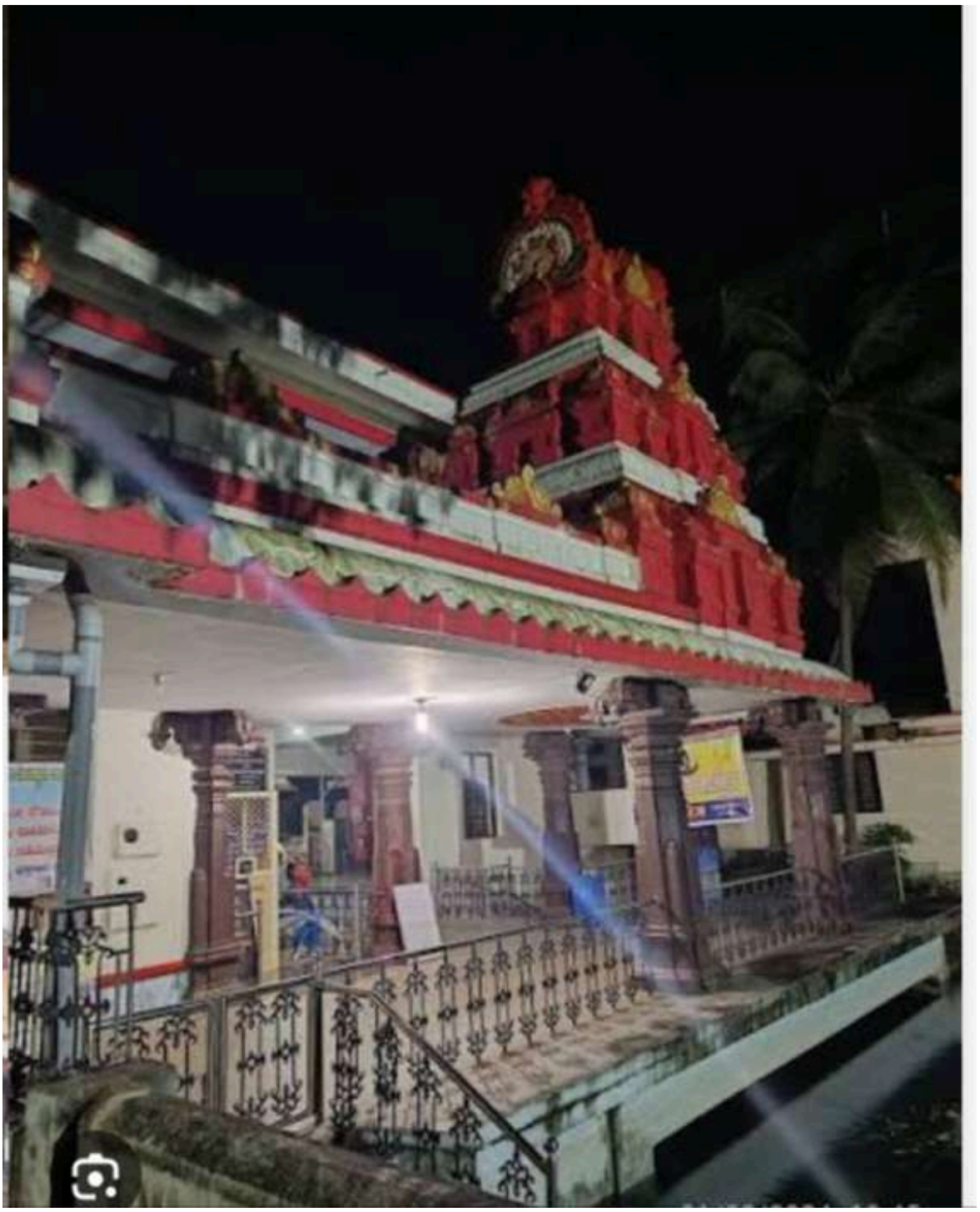
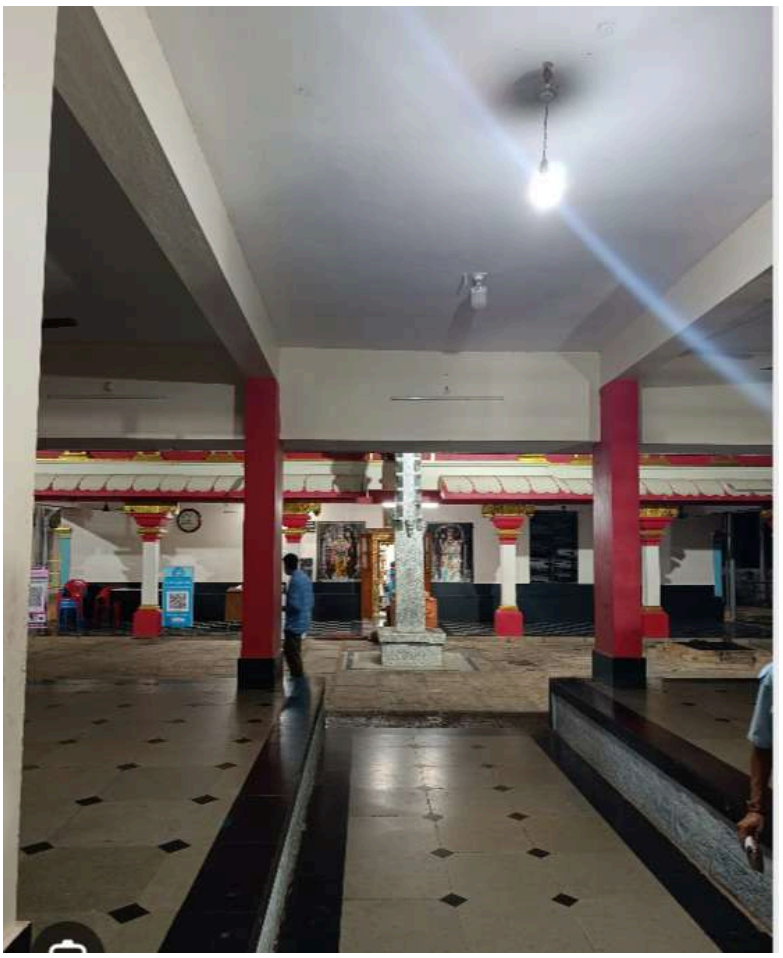
Photos





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Videos

Mahatobhara Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Udyavara, Udupi ..by Udayavani (16 min):

https://youtu.be/0wozKyx-214?si=SsxZfgpZmqc7fXuq

Udyavara Sri Siddhivinayaka…1200 years old temple..doni panchakajjaya ..FaceBook (2 min): https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1EJeGpB2HN/

Annual Rathotsava (6 min):https://youtu.be/wUk3iZb78rU?si=XJ9_jNKDItmq7uxj

Powerful Udyavara Sri Siddhivinayaka (8 min):

https://youtu.be/KB6-yI0-DZc?si=lxBj6YBkmUBEmo2s

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included (see below), giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
July 8, 2026

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